AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BR OADWAY THEATRE, Brondway-Bauvus-Love AIBLO'S CARDEN, Broadway-Rouge und Julie. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-WIZARD OF THE WAYS

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—THE SOLDIER'S WALLECK'S THEADER, Broadway-Diary of a Young AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afterneen-ADELE-TRYING IT

WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway. BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck-Lay's Ermoffan Opera Troupe.

EMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway-Panorama or Europe

New York, Tuesday, April 3, 1855.

To Advertisers and Business People.
FULATION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD FOR THE
WHEN ENDING MARCH 31, 1855. March 25 ...... 49,620 \*\* 26..... 53,160 27..... 60,960 28..... 54,480 29..... 53,760 30..... 56,880 Make for Europe.

will have this port to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, for

Inverpoel.

The European mails will close in this city at half past on c'cleck to merrow morning.

The Henald (printed in English and French) will be a e'clock in the morning. Single copies,

www.sppers, sixpence. tions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following

ph.ces in Europe:—
REVERTOOL. John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.
Lounces... Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.
Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catharine street.
PARE.... Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse

This day is big with the fate of the liquor deal ers of the State. At four o'clock the Senase will take the final vote upon the temperance bill, and there is now not the shadow of a doubt that it will pass into a law. Adopted as it will be, with its most stringent clauses, the true friends of temperance cannot anticipate much benefit from its opera No sumptuary law ever proved effective, and still less will a measure armed with powers so directly invasive of the rights and liberties of the citimen, succeed in enlisting the respect and the sup port of the community. Still we do not regret, on the whole, the passing of the bill. Nothing short of the evil results which it will bring about, will ed in convincing the physical force reformers of the absurdity and impracticability of their

A savage riot occurred at the election in Cincin nati yesterday, between the foreigners and Americans. The ballot boxes were, of course, destroyed the outset; and whether the Know Nothin the "Bagnicht" party elected their candidates, seald not be ascertained. Several serious fights teck place in different wards of the city du-ring the early part of the day, but in the afternoon a terrific battle came off in the ward. The Dutch paraded with cannon, bidding defiance to their adversaries. They were speedily attacked, their field piece captured, and its fire turned upon sors. It was reported that thre foreigners had been killed. One American was se severely wounded that for a long time his life ared of. In the evening the American formed in procession, with loaded cannon, and paraded the streets; and it was feared that during the night the riot would be renewed with increase

The steamer Daniel Webster arrived at New Or. cans on Friday last, with California dates to the 9th of February. The list of suspended bankers had increased by the addition of the firms of Chapin Sawyer & Co., and J. B. Comery. None of the sus-pended houses had resumed, but it was regarded as probable that Page, Bacon & Co. would soon re mence payment. The Star of the West is now due at this port with three hundred thousand dollars in treasure, and the details of the news. Another aggression by the Spanish cruisers on our comsted. The Daniel Wel entward passage, was fired at by a sloop-of-war, brought to, boarded, and her papers examined, when she was allowed to proceed on her voyage.

The returns from Connecticut indicate that there was no choice for Governor yesterday by the people. Ingham, the democratic candidate, leads his oppon emts. but Miner (American) so far as heard from has made a splendid run, and the strong American advance. It is thought that the Americans and whigs will have a majority in the Legislature. Sidney Dean, American candidate in the Third Congressional district, has been elected by a large

In the New York Senate yesterday a spicy debat took place on a preamble and resolution directing the appointment of a committee to enquire into the mets relative to the suppression, by Mr. Dickinson, of a communication from the Governor withdrawing the nomination of Dr. Thomp see for Health Officer. No action was taken en the proposition. Senator Dickinson did not deny the impea ment, but rather beasted of it. The present Legislature has distinguished itself. Between the drunken brawl at simeny in the Assembly, and the pocketing of official executive messages in the Senate, there is no doubt but our law givers will long be remembered. Their time is short. Let them go shead. In the Assembly yesterday a number of bills were acted on. The bill increasing the capital of hattan Ges Company was reported by the select

committee and adopted. A storm of great violence was experienced in the neighborhood of Albany on Sunday. Buildings were unreofed, chimneys blown down, houses and barns prostrated, church spires were twisted off, and a great amount of damage was sustained. Along the river, however, the damage was but trifling.

Judge Roosevelt yesterday discharged from custody the street walkers arrested last Tuesday night mien of Judge Morris in the case of Mrs. Wade being considered as a settlement of the ques-tion. The intolerable nulsance of disreputable feles crowding our principal thoroughfares after males crowding our principal shoroughland dark has, however, by the action of the police anthorities, been shated to some extent at least. The District Attorney has addressed an official letter to the Mayor, with reference to the release of the alleg ed vagrants, from which we gather that by a more caveful observance of legal forms on the part of policemen and magistrates the law of vagrancy can be curied out bereafter.

2 he Rev. D. W. Lewis, a delegate from the Choctaw 'ne'tan nation to Washington, (D. C.,) lectured last en ent 'g in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Greene atre et, in this city, on the "Rise and Progress of Christiani 'y and civilization among the Choctaw Indians." The gentleman was educated and conse-quently converte d, through the exertions of a member of the above c'hurch, and he gave an eloquent review of the positic " of his brethren as situated present in their new Western home, as well as of

their anxiety for a further knowledge of Gospel truth. A summary of the discourse is given in our paper. Mr. Lewis will receive subscriptions this day at the Saint Nicholas Hotel to enable him to buy more books for the thirty-two thousand of his n now settled and ready for education.

The parties under indictment for capital offens were arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Termine rday. When the case of the persons implicated in the Stanwix Hall tragedy came up, counse for the prisoners moved to quash the indictment and entered into an argument in support of the motion, a report of which is given under the proper head. The District Attorney applied for an ord to increase the ball of Mr. Jas. Irving from \$10,00 to \$25,000, but Judge Cowles decided to defer his decision upon this point until the motion to quash the indictment was disposed of.

Both branches of the Common Council com menced their April sessions last evening. In the Board of Aldermen a communication was received from the Mayor, announcing the fact that a bill is now before the Assembly affirming the privilege and immunities granted to the Broadway Railroad Company, which were annulled by the adjudication of the sourts, given upon the case after an elabor rate discussion, some months since. This shameless attempt on the part of the Legislature to secretly set aside the deliberate judgment of the tribunal, and override the powers the city government, has been met by the Mayor with commendable vigor. In order to checkmate the schemers, he recommended the immediate repeal of the grant to the Broadway Railroad Company, and the Board of Aldermen, with-out hesitation, passed unanimously a resolution in accordance with the suggestion. In the Board of Councilmen no very special business was transacted. Mr. Clancey presented a resolution remonstrating against the passage of a bill, now before the Legislature, organizing certain parties into an associa-tion to use the Crystal Palace grounds as a market monopoly. The resolution was adopted almost unansly. In the Board of Supervisors a letter was read from the Receiver of Taxes, replying to a call for information by the Mayor as to the practice of levying extortionate fees upon the hills of delin-quent taxpayers. The remarks of Mayor Wood, which were quite pungent, are given in our report of the proceedings.

a 3,000 bales, and prices rallied to the extent of about I cent per lb. on the previous decline. Middling uplands closed at 9 jc. Flour impreved about 6hc. a 12c. per barrel on common and medium grades. Wheat was scarce and firm. New Jersey yellow corn sold at \$1 02, and prime Southern white was held at \$1 63. Pork again advanced. Old mess closed at \$15, and new at about \$16 87 a \$17. Beef was also firm. 500 tierees India bref, sold for export, at \$28.50, and 1,000 tierees government freight on the same engaged for shipment to Eugland by the steamship Atlantic, at 9s. per tierce. Freights by sailing vessels were steady, but rather

Shape-What Says the Administration ? From the highly interesting and important Spanish intelligence which we published yesterday, it is manifest that the Africanization of Cuba has at length become the avowed and settled policy of the government of Queen Isabella. We recur to the debate in the Cortes of March 8, and to the following declaration of the Prime Minister, Senor Luzuriaga, which received on the spot the unanimous approval of the Assembly.

We translate from the report of the Paris Presse. Speaking of Luzuriaga, in the aforesaid debate, it says :- " On this occasion the minister made a declaration which reflects the highest honor upon him, as well as upon the cabinet whose sentiments he expresses. He said that without invading the rights of established property-without refusing to compensate them by suitable indemnity-the Spanish government was finally decided to put an end to a barbarous institution, which all civilized nations condemned, and which M. Luzuriaga did not fear to call a pest and a shame to humanity."

This is Africanization in an official, distinct, and emphatic shape. The slaveholders of Cuba are to be indemnified according to the British West India emancipation system, we presume, which has reduced Jamaica comparatively to a desert, and which probably contemplates nothing more nor less than the ultimate organization of all the West India Islands into a confederated free negro empire, under a European "balance of power." We suspect that England, at least, looks to some such ultimatum, and that the present government of Spain would prefer the transfer of Cuba to Soulougue for a trifle, to the cession of the island to the United States for double its value in ready money.

"The Spanish government is finally decided" upon its course of action. It has discovered that African slavery is "a barbarous institution;" that "all civilized nations condemn it;" an institution which the Spanish premier himself does not hesitate to denounce as "a pest and a shame to humanity." So we perceive that since the expulsion of the queen mother, Christina, a great moral revolution has been worked out in the government of her daughter. The pin money of Christina, as all the world knows. was derived for many years from her commission, per capita, upon African slaves successfully landed in Cuba, in spite of international laws and Spanish treaties denouncing the traffic as piracy. It is also known that the Spanish authorities of the island shared in these piratical profits, and that the Cortes at Madrid quietly connived at, if they were not directly im-

plicated in the business. Whence this sudden revolution in Spain. which not only recoils upon the African slave trade, but upon the old-established and successful institution of slavery in Cuba, as "a pest and a shame to hamanity?" We may charge it to the machinations of England and France, to the disaffected creoles of Cuba, to the filibusters of the United States, to the mission of Mr. Soulé, and to the conviction at Madrid that the Africanization of Cuba will be an infallible sateguard against the absorption of the island into the American Union, and the only infallible barrier, henceforth and forever, to that consummation. The jealous vigilance of England, the mission of Soulé, the Ostend Conference, and the general filibustering pretensions upon which this Pierce administration set out upon its worse than useless experiments in European diplomacy, have, however, been the chief instrumentalities to the conversion of Spain to the American anti-elavery doctrines of the British aristocracy. We have thus had, since the return of Mr. Soulé, two very significant declarations from the Spanish Cortes, or national Legislature, unanimously adopted, to wit :--

1st. That the sale of Cuba would be the sale of the national honor.

2d. That the supreme government has finally decided upon the policy of the abolition of slavery in the island.

The first of these declarations closes the door to the acquisition of Cuba by diplomacy. The island is not for sale. The second propo make it as repulsive as Hayti, if conquer war. Abolition touches the vulnerable point It is the arrow in the heel of Achilles. Abolish slavery in Cuba, and what can we do with it? The South will not consent to the annexation of a free negro rendezvous for their fugitive slaves; nor will the North consent that slavery shall be there re-established. Or what will avail its restoration, with the existing 500,000 slaves turned free, in addition to the 200,000 free blacks now in the island? What would Cuba be worth, as a free gift to the South, with a population, to begin with, of 700,000 free negroes, against an aggregate of 600,000 whites, such as they are?

We have had the cry of "wolt," "wolf," se long and so often from the Cabinet organ at Washington, that it has ceased to excite any further alarm than the boy in the fable. But here we have the wolf himself before us. The Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs says his government "has finally decided" to put an end to the institution of slavery in Cuba Meantime the warlike defences of the island against insurrectionists and filibusteros are to be strengthened, and Cuba is not to be sold It would be "the sale of the national honor." These are the temporary safeguards. The permanent guarantee against any future invasion or designs from the United States is this policy of Africanization, upon which the Cortes have "finally decided."

The question then recurs, with redoubled force, "what is to be done?" How are we to prevent the fulfilment of this scheme of Africanization, upon which the abolition aristocracy of England and their affiliated traitors of the North rely so strongly for sapping the integrity of the domestic institutions of the South, and the peace of this Union? We see ne other alternative of safety than an extra session of Congress, and the recommendation of such a line of action to the two houses, as will, if adopted, bring Spain and her protectors, England and France, to an immediate settlement. As we have nrged again and again, we now repeat, that we may dictate to Spain and her allies our own terms of a permanent adjustment; whereas, by a postponement, even till next December, the game may be lost.

For us or against us, the present crisis, from all appearances, on both sides of the Atlantic, determines the "manifest destiny" of Cuba. Will the administration be content with the poor expedient of sending Mr. Dodge to Madrid? Let them rather make a clean breast of it, confess their sins and their imbecility, admit the danger, and, urging the necessity of action, throw themselves upon the mercy and the patriotism of a new Congress, fresh from the people. Let Mr. Pierce call an extra session, lay his case before it like a man, and abide the result. What has he to lose?

MR. SOULE'S HISTORY OF HIS MISSION TO SPAIN. -The art of diplomacy seems of late to have entirely changed its character. Secresy is no longer looked upon as one of its indispensable conditions. There was a time when nothing short of ministerial permission would have un loosed a government official's tongue. Now we find members of the same Cabinet, diplo matists of the same legation, and generals of the same army, rushing into the tribune or into print to assert their individual independence of opinion and action. We have recently had some curious illustrations of this fact in the desertion of his colleagues by Lord John Russell, the denunciation of the late head of the English Board of Admiralty by Sir Charles Napier, the exposure of Lord Raglan's blunders by his own generals, and the bitter castigation of Louis Napoleon's grand political mistake—the Crimean expedition-by, if report speaks true, his own cousin and heir.

After these notable examples we are not sur prised to learn that Mr. Soulé is preparing a history of his mission to the Court of Spain with a full exposure of all the secret wire-pullings at Washington, by which his efforts for a satisfactory adjustment of the Cuban question were crossed and thwarted, together with the various interesting and spicy episodes, in the shape of court intrigues, court amusements, court mystifications and affairs of honor, by which this most remarkable of modern diplomatic missions was diversfied. Judging by the ability, liveliness of imagina tion and causticity displayed in Mr. Soule's official correspondence, we anticipate a prodi-gious success for his book. It will be read by every one in the two hemispheres who take the slightest interest in European politics. No man—not even excepting Louis Napoleon or the late Emperor Nicholas-has been more talked about, more written about, more villified or perhaps more misunderstood than Mr Soulé Such, at all events, is his own impression, and he is justified in endeavoring to set himself right with the world, the more particularly as the executive at Washington does not seen over anxious to aid him in the effort.

As a business speculation, we do not know anything more profitable to which Mr. Soulé could at present turn his hand. His book will prove a perfect mine of gold to him. With such a card to play, he could well afford to despise the salary of Ambassador to Spain, even with its prospective increase, accompanied a it was, and would still continue to be, with so much opprobrium, vexation, personal annoy ance and danger. This is the age of great po litical and personal revelations. State-craft has no longer any secrets from the multitude and even aggrieved lovers cannot help confiding their sorrows to the public. Pamphlets, auto biographies and political memoirs crowd fas and thick upon us, taking away our breath by the novelty, the importance, the piquancy or the scandal of their disclosures. The richest. raciest, most instructive and amusing of al these valuable contributions to the literature of the day, will, however, be this forthcoming narrative of Mr. Soulé. He has so much to tell that we want to know, and that we can't get at, owing to the care that has been taken by the administration to withhold it from us, that all the world will be in a perfect fever of curiosity until his book makes its appearance. A rifacimento of all the political and personal

gossip of the European courts-an exposure of all the secret springs of action and motives of the leading political parties of the Old World. and a vindication of the author's conduct throughout the most critical and trying circumstances, aggravated, as it was, by treachery in the quarter from which he had most reason te expect support-this work will be read with avidity on both sides of the Atlantic. The Chevatier Wikoff had better hurry up with his history of his political relations with the English government, or it will be eclipsed in interest by the diplomatic memoirs of the Cheva-

Though the meeting at the Tabernacle and the strictures of the press may be said to have killed off the Police bill which the friends o Mr. Seward had introduced into the Lagisla ture, the scheme has not on that account been abandoned. It is now intended, we learn from a correspondent, that the Police bill shall be quietly dropped, but that its provisions, empodied in a brief section or two, and couched as an amendment, shall be incorporated into the new Charter bill. As this latter is sure of the support of a commanding majority, it is expected that the obnoxious change may be smuggled through, without notice, under its cover. The end of the session will of course be chosen for the accomplishment of the trick and, as usual, a large proportion of the mebers will be unconscious of what they ! done until the bill is a law. This is the lation, and it is a pretty shrewd one.

Should it be carried out according t adouble aim will be accomplished ward men will gain the support of the gamblers and the keepers of the houses of prostitution for future political operation s. Already the pecuniary aid of these persor whas been secured to the extent of \$20,000 for the purpose of taking from Mayor Wood Pany spart of the coutrol he may now have over the police ferce, and handing it over so less scrupulous individuals. It is a dee | hild scheme to over throw the present excelle ant police and bring back the odious system w nich was in existence a year or two ago. Are we prepared for this change Are the peop' se willing to have "short boys," rowdies and , raffians made the guardians of the city? Ar the members of the Legislature from the rural, districts willing to have their wives and draghters subject to insult and outrage when ever they visit the metropolis?

T'ae fact is Mr. Seward cannot dispens with the aid of the New York police. They are essential to his ambitious schemes. If anything is to grow out of the recent disorganization of parties to his advantage, the first thing needful is the command of the New York mob, and they can only be commanded through the police. Should his partisans bring him forward next year as a Presidential candidate as they intend to do, if they can, the police must be on their side, or the city, which ought to be his stronghold, is secured to his opponents. Naturally, the police side with the democratic party. If they were left to themselves to vote their own way, it is pretty certain that a large majority of them would vote the democratic ticket. But this has so rarely happened, these conditions have been so rarely fulfilled, that their natural proclivities matter little. Policemen like soldiers, do as they are bid: whether in voting or patrolling. They have moreover a wonderfully nice sense of what is judicious and what hurtful at elections: know the men they should arrest for disturbing the peace, and the men they should never see in any mischief; can make an opponent move on with a perfectly calm face, while they allow a crowd of their own faction to block the way. By these means, independently of their own vote which cannot be rated at less than a thousand, they control in reality an electoral patronage unquestionably greater than that of any other body or agency in the State. It would not be two much to say considering how many men abstain from voting altogether, that at any seriously contested elec tion the police are sure to turn the scale in

favor of whichever side they espouse. Hence the anxiety of Mr. Seward's friend to get them out of the hands of the present Commissioners, and render them dependent on and responsible to tools of their own. We gather from our Albany correspondent's despatch that two parties, one a hard shell, the other a soft, have put their hands in their peckets and sent three thousand dollars to Albany to help carry the bill, with a view of obtaining a commissionership apiece. There is nothing surprising in this; but the reader must not be misled by names. These generous men may have been hards or softs in times past: now they are Seward men, and nothing else. They are pledged to do Seward's work in their have no chance of the office, and have invested their money badly.

It remains to be seen whether there is any one in the Legislature who will take the initiative in exposing-it only needs to be exposedthis flagrant fraud.

MR. ROBERT TYLER VERSUS GEORGE LAW .-Now and then we hear of Captain John Tyler, and more frequently of Robert, a promising and talented chip of the old block. In fact, the Captain has left the field of politics to Robert, pretty much as Martin Van Buren has left it to Prince John. The last demonstration of Mr. Robert Tyler, who is at once a poet and a politician, was at Philadelphia last week, in a regular set speech against the Know Nothings, in which he says :-

Nothings, in which he says:

But the other day, a lact indicating the most startling degree of mental and meral demoralization transpired in this State. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Strong—a member elected by the enlightened constituency of the city of Philadelphia, where
stand the most cherished monuments of our Revolutionary glory, with a number of his colleagues in the Legislature—addressed a letter to the vulgar speculator,
George Law, a New York adventurer—who has never
seen a day's political service in his life, except, perhaps,
to lobby a bill through Congress for his own advantage
—inviting him to be a candidate for the Presidency of
the United States, proposing to place him in the august
Presidential chair, once occupied by George Washington,
and always by statesmen.

George Law a "vulgar speculator!" Has it come to this? Does Mr. Robert Tyler turn up his dainty nose in this way at Live Oak George? "A New York adventurer!" Well, what of it? Are we not all adventurers? Is not Mr. Robert Tyler an adventurer? and was not his father before him an adventurer, and a very lucky one at that? Nothing like luck. Give Live Oak George a chance, and look out for his New Jersey manifesto.

California News .- The following telegraphic despatch appeared yesterday in the city pa-

CALIFORNIA STEAMER. WASHINGTON, APRIL 1—9 P. M.
WASHINGTON, APRIL 1—9 P. M.
New Orleans, and as we have no tidings of the Californi
steamer, now fully due at that port, we presume she ha
not yet arrived.

Yet it appears the California steamer arrived at New Orleans on the 30th ult.-last Friday Can any one explain this?

ANOTHER BROADSIDE .- It appears that the Southern squatters in Kansas have again carried the day in that Territory by a large majority. What are the Northern emigrant societies about? Where is Greeley now? Threatening and blustering, instead of emi grating. The free soil emigrants are missing. Where is the money gone? Beware of mock auctions.

THE LATEST

NEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRIM CING TELEGRAPHS.

REIVAL OF THE DANIF - PAGE, BACON & C NEW ORLEANS, March 31, 1855.

night, we'r are dates from San Francisco to the 9th None of A the suspended bankers had resumed payme

\* excitement had subsided. It was thought pro-Since the previous steamer sailed, two new failure ere reported-Messra Chappin, Sawyer & Co., and J. B.

The Supreme Court had decided that persons enclosing land in the mining region, could not hold it against

From Oregon we learn that a conventional arrange ment had been entered into for the extinguishment of the Indian titles to all lands in Willemette Valley. Our correspondent at Sen' Juan (Nicaragua), write General Chamorro, chief of the revolutionary party, is dead, and that the revolution was considered at an end.

The captain of the Daniel Webster reports that on his outward passage to San Juan, he was brought to by shots from a Spanish sloop of war, an officer from which

boarded the steamer, and after examining her paper permitted her to proceed on her voyage. The Star of the West left San Juan for New York o sturday, the 24th ult., with three hundred dollars in specie on freight.

The clipper ship Fiyaway arrived at San Fra the 2d ult., the Caire on the 3d, and the Electric, Cleops tra and Humbeldt on the 4th-all from New

MUNICIPAL ELECTION—BLOODY RIOT BETWEEN POP BIGNESS AND AMERICANS—SEVENAL MEN REPORT

The result of to day's election is not determined, but the Know Nothings are probably ahead. Several serious riots have taken place during the afternoon, and it is reported that one American and two or three Germans have been killed. In the melée, the ballot boxes were

A Dr. Brown was assaulted at the polls in the Eleventh

ward by foreigners, and severely beaten.

The Know Nothings turned out on masse, and took a samon from the Dutch and Irish, turned at upon them, and fired, and afterward seized and broke up the bat-

The tumult is very great and the excitement intense.
The Know Nothings are marching in procession through the streets with cannon, and have ordered a rendez the streets with cannon, and a six is the Eleventh ward to night.

The Eleventh ward contains a large majority of Ger

The Eleventh ward contains a large majority of Ger

mans, and it having been charged that parties were pro-vented from voting American tickets at the polls in that ward, a large party of Americans took possession of the ballot boxes and destroyed the tickets. Several were wounded in the struggle which ensued, but no one was killed, Dr. Brown being yet alive and likely to reco ver, though hadly injured. The Eleventh ward is support ed to have given a majority of six or seven hundred for the Sagnicht ticket, but the vote cannot now be count

The Connecticut Election. THE DEMOCRATS AHEAD—NO RECTION OF GOVER-NER BY THE PEOPLE.

HARTPORD, April 2, 1855. The returns from nearly thirty towns, show that Ingham (dem.) leads all others for Governor. Minor Know Nothing, leads Dulton, whig, very largely, and will fall but little short of Ingham. There will be no election by the people.

Thus far we have returns of twenty-six democrats to twenty-one |Know Nothing's and whigs to the Legisla ture, with the strong Know Nothing districts to come

The First Congressional district is doubtful. In the Third district, Dean, Know Nothing and whig, is elected by a large majority.

To the State Senater, Burr, dem., is probably elected to the State Senater, Burr, dem., is probably elected to the state Senater, Burr, dem., is probably elected to the state Senater, Burr, dem., is probably elected to the state Senater, Burr, dem., is probably elected to the state Senater, Burr, dem., is probably elected to the state Senater, Burr, dem., is probably elected to the state Senater, Burr, dem., is probably elected to the state Senater, Burr, dem., is probably elected to the state Senater, Burr, dem., is probably elected to the state Senater, Burr, dem., is probably elected to the state Senater, Burr, dem., is probably elected to the state Senater, Burr, dem., is probably elected to the state Senater, Burr, dem., is probably elected to the state Senater, Burr, dem., is probably elected to the state Senater, Burr, dem., is probably elected to the state Senater, Burr, dem., is probably elected to the state Senater, Burr, dem., is probably elected to the state Senater, Burr, dem., is probably elected to the state Senater to the stat

in the First district, and Whiting, dem., in the Third. Hartford sends R. D. Hubbard, dem., and E. D. Tillany, Know Nething, to the Legislature. New Baven sends two demecrats.
In Hartford county, three towns to hear from, the

vote for Governor stands as follows:—Dutton, whig, 1,281; Ingham, dem., 5,701; Miner, Know Nothing, 5,049. The whig and Know Nothing candidates have been elected in the First, Second, and Twenty-first districts. Hartford county elects nuncteen Know Nothings, two whig, and fourteen democratic representatives. Five epresentatives to hear from.

In the First Congressional District, with nine towns

to hear from, the vote stands-Clark, whig and Know nothing, 6,961; Pratt, democsat, 6,609. The vote in Hartford City is—Dutton, 424; Ingha 1,533; Miner, 1,187.

For Congress-Clark 1,383; Pratt, 1,669. One whig, one Know Nothing, and one democrat representative are

neighboring towns have gone Know Nothing.
In New Haven, Miner has 1,750; Dutton 652; Ingham

2,046. Two democrats are elected representatives, viz Alfred Blackman and J. E. English. Babcock is elected Senator. Woodruff, in 23 towns, has 1,599 majority-15 towns to hear from. His majority will probably be 2,000. All three Senators from this county are whige and Know Nothings, with 13 Know Nothing represents tives and ten democrats. There are six towns to hear one representative each. Middletown has elected two Know Nothing represent

The State appears to be anti-administration through

REPRESENTATIVES TO LEGISLATURE. Bridgeport sends whig and K. N.; Fairfield two whig and K. N.; Easton, one dem.; Huntington, dem.; Mon-roe, dem.; Stafford, dem.; Trumbull, dem.; Weston, dem. These eight towns give Dutton, whig, 659; Ingham, dem., 1,875; Miner, K. N., 1,155; Welch, whig and K. N. representative to Congress, 1,777; Noble, dem., 1,813; Godfrey, 663; Jennings, 1,865; Wilson, 1,147. In the Tenth district, six democrats and three whigs and K. N.'s are elected. Three democrats and one whig Judges of Probate are probably elected in the

Municipal Elections in Ohio

SANDUSKY, April 2, 1855.

At the city election to day the Sag Nicht Mayor was elected by 250 majority. Only one republican council-man was elected on the whole ticket. The township is also anti-Know Nothing.

CLEVELAND, April 2, 1855. In Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, the Know Nothings have been defeated. Fifty is the smallest majority] for the rum party.

Know Nothing Victory in Maine.

CALAIS, (Me.,) April 2, 1856. At our municipal election, to-day, Wm. D. Lawrence the Know Nothing candidate, was elected for Mayor by a majority of 204. It is said that the Know Nothings have elected their entire ticket.

> Kansas Election. INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 1, 1855.

We have returns from Kansas showing the election of the pro-slavery ticket at Bull Creek, Lawrence, Doug las, Doniphan, Tecumseh, Shawnee, Mission, Leaven-worth and Rocky Point, by majorities varying from 200 to 800. The election was conducted with tolerable quie-tude. The editor of the Kansas Proc Press was ducked in Kew river by a mob, in consequence of a speech deli-vered by him. Probably no anti-slavery men are elect ed to the Legislature. A large procession paraded here

The Charter Election at New Orleans,

BALTIMORE, April 2, 1855. From New Orleans papers we learn that the Know election held there, had been Nothings, in the charter Nothings, in the charter election held there, had been entirely victorious, and that but two democrats had been elected. Good order prevailed throughout the day.

Death of Mrs. Schroeder.

Washington, April 2, 1855. Intelligence has been received here of the death of Mrs. Schroeder, the wife of our Minister at Stockholm and daughter of Col. Seaton, of the National Intellig She was a remarkably talen ted and estimable lady, and a warm fried of Frederika Bremer. Lates from the State Capital.

BOUNE, MTC., TO CARRY ALBANY, April 2, 1855.

There is a new movement on the tapis here. It is simed at your city. The recent opposition to the proposed new Police bill killed it off, but the Sewardites, aided by th gamblers, have plucked up courage and will now make an effort to cheat the community by tacking the objec-tionable features of the Police bill to the new city charter, which is popular with the people. In or-der to carry out this plan, a special delegation of shrewd lobby-men have arrived from New York with \$20,000; \$8,000 of which has been contributed by the proprietors of three noterious gambling houses in your city; \$4,000 has been raised by the keepers of houses of prostriction; \$5,000 has been furnished by a couple of wealthy furniture dealers, and the remaining \$3,000 by two well known politicians, one an extreme hard, and the other an extreme softshell, who are to be named as Commissioners of Police under the amend-

THE CONFIRMATION OF DR. THOMPSON—THE SUP-PRIESED EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION—FARCICAL PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE MANHATTAN GAS COMPANY—THE TEMPERANCE BILL, ETC., ETC. ALBANY, April 2, 1856.

Since last Wednesday—secret executive session day— when his honor, Lieutenant Governor Raymond, astonished every body by voting to confirm the nomination of Dr. Thompson as Health Officer, rumors have drou-lated quite extensively that everything was not on the square in that executive session. On Saturday it be-came directly charged that Governor Clark sent a meacame directly charged that Governor Clark sent a mea-senger to that secret session, with a communication withdrawing Thompson's name. This document was never placed before the Senate, and people outside and, Senators inside gaped with wonder at its suppression. Senators themselves felt implicated; the Lieutenant Gov-ernor and the Clerk were both placed in a very unpressant position, as the public were gazing upon them with great reasons for suspicion of having withheld a paper from the Senate, transmitted by his Excellency the Governor. Senator Butts, not willing that such rumors should

the Senate, transmitted by his Excellency the Governor. Senator Butts, not willing that such rumors should longer be tolerated, offered a preamble and resolution, this morning, setting forth the allegations, and ordering the appointment of a committee to investigate the sifist. After a desultory debate for half an hour, in which a majority decidedly avored an investigation, the muter was dropped for the present.

Now, here is divulged one of the most high-handed transactions ever recorded in a deliberative body. The Governor, for reasons beat snown to himself, places in the hands of one of his condicantial friends a document addressed to the Senate or is presiding officer. Instead of delivering it, this friend took the responsibility of suppressing it, and the Senate proceeded with its delibrations, in secret season, entirely ignorant that the Governor desired to withdraw the name of the candidate whom he had previously recommended. His Excellency, undoubtedly, had the best of reasons for withdrawing Thompson; he had been importuned by hundreds of the wissest and most judicious friends in the city of New York and other parts of the State, not to thrust Thompson into the best office in his glift, when there were so many men more capable and more deserving, both as professional and political persons. Mr. Dickininson intimated that he received a private note from the Governor, permitting him to exercise his disagrition with the communication, and still, Mr. D. declared he did not know the contents of the document. The investigation will elicit the fact whether the private note was written by Governor Clark on Wednesday, or at some subsequent period, the meet the extigency which had happened. The resolution will be adopted when again taken up, and them the public will ascertain the fact, whether Myron H. Clark or Abpam B. Dickinson was elected Governor un November.

One thing is absolutely certain. The confirmation of Thompson fails to the ground, for this reason. The

period, to meet the sugarcy which had happened. Ineresolution will be adopted when again taken up, and them the public will ascertain the fact, whether Myron H. Clark or Abpam B. Dickinson was elected Governor in November.

One thing is absolutely certain. The confirmation of Thompson is ils to the ground, for this reason. The withdrawal of his nomination was sent to the Senate by the Governor before any vote upon it was taken. During the discussion that withdrawal was in possession of a Senator, who chose not to communicate it. Therefore it will appear in evidence that when the vote was taken to confirm. there was absolutely no nomination for Health Officer before the Senate. And when Thompson applies for the keys of the Marise Hospital, he will be met by Doctor Partlett with a quo warranto, compelling him to show by what right and title he sapires to the health office. The Senate voted under a mistaten idea that Thompson's name was before them, whereas the contrary will appear, that it was withdrawn. The act of withholding it from the Senate does not vitate the Governor's intertions?

The farce of a call of the House was continued nearly through the morning sersion. As delinquent members appeared they were paraded before the Speaker's chair, and rendered their exouses. Mr. Leigh would not condescend to offer any excuse, and the House fined him three dollars, to be remitted in a day or two. The seasions of Saturday afternoon and this morning, were both consumed in this absurd ane ridiculous matter. If the House intends to keep its members on duty, it must indict other punishment than listening to fiviolous excuses and than purpe them of their contempt instanter. Mr. Speaker Littlejohn wasted to impose some penalty what would prevail.

The mammoth Manhatian gas light memopoly is likely would prevail.

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The mammoth Manhatian gas light memopoly is likely to succeed in getting two millions added to its present capital. The hill was in Committee of t

No. 41 concluded.—Nos. 43, 45, 46, 48, generved for April 6th. No. 32 exchanged with No. 16, and on argu ment. Calendar for April 3d—Nos. 23, 24, 25, 27, 31, 15, 33, 37, 39, 13, 41.

New Jersey Politics.

TREETON, N. J., April 2 1855.

There is some interest felt in Jersey relative to the appointment of prosecuting attorney for Hudson county. General E. V. R. Wright now fills the office; he is a hard shell democrat, I believe. Governor Price lately ap-pointed Peter Bentley, Esq., to take the office after the expiration of General W.'s term. Mr. B., who is said to be a free soil drmoerat, was rejected by the Senate. It Bentley's name again to morrow. The objection to Ge-neral W. is, that he was a candidate for the gubernatorial seat in opposition to Governor Price. Wright and Price are from the same county. The office sought for is like that of district attorney of your city

The Cincinnati Slave Case.

IMPRISONMENT OF THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL—

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE SLAVE.

CINCINNATI, April 2, 1856.

The United States Marshal has been committed to jail for contempt of court, in refusing to produce the slave Rosetta, before Judge Parker. It has been found that Rosetta is secreted from the authorities, having

been taken from the jail.

A report has reached here that a large number of rmed men are coming down to-night from Maysville, to take the girl by force to Kentucky, but the rumor is not generally believed. The absence of the girl from jail is causing much excitement.

Later News from Hayti. THE COFFEE MARKET-GUR NEGOTIATIONS WITH ST. DOMINGO.

An arrival at this port brings dates from mayir to the 14th of March. The coffee crop is reported short, and is selling at \$115 per 100 lbs., Haytien currency. The impression in Hayti was, that the proposed treaty etween the United States and St. Domingo would never, in its present form, receive the sanction of the can government.

From Boston.
THE GLOUCESTER FISHERMEN—THE CASE OF JUDGE LORING.

BORTON, April 2, 1895.

The Gloucester fishermen on George's Banks have experienced very severe weather during the pact few weeks, and been extremely unsuccessful. Several have not been heard from since the recent beavy gale, and fears are entertained of their safety.

In the House of Representatives to-day the resolves for removing Judge Loring were further postponed, and another hearing in committee will take place.

Wreck of the Brig Radius.

PORTLAND, April 2, 1856.

The brig Radius, Captain Smith, from Norfolk for this port, went ashore lass night off Cape Elizabeth. The vessel will prove a total wreck. Crew saved. The Salp James Chester BALTIMORE, April 2, 1855.

Much excitement exists here in regard to the ship James Chester, which ressel was picked up at sea, after naving been abandoned by her crew, by the British ship Marathon, and carried safely into Liverpool. It is thought and believed here that the crew of the J. C.